

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1853.

J. W. Bailey is our authorized agent at St. Joseph, Mo., and will receive and remit all monies due us.

W. S. Swanner, general Newspaper and Advertising Agent, No. 14, 2nd Street, opposite the Post Office, St. Louis Mo. is the regular Agent for our paper.

Nebraska.

One of the Editors of this paper is out in Nebraska, on an exploring expedition. When he returns we will give our readers a general description of the Territory.

Opposition to the Central Route of the Pacific Railroad.

We have seen the *Argus* and *Presses* of like stamp, ridiculing and abusing the most persevering and noble friends of the Central Route. We see them aided by the treacherous *Republican*, opposing the settlement and organization of Nebraska, lest it would weaken the prospects of the Southern Route. We see them publish with avidity all articles in favor of the Southern Route, while they revile and reproach efforts to explore the Central Route. The *Argus* heads an article "Encouraging," which speaks of the strongest combination ever banded together to defeat the Central Route, which have made their point of concentration and departure from the western boundary of Louisiana, and denounces as "enemies to it" the friends of a "particular route," (meaning *Benton's*) and draws the sage conclusion that the friends of the Central Route, just at this crisis, are all disengaged; a crisis when public opinion is forming all over the Union. When the public calls for the *Argus* to advocate the Central Route, to cover its hypocrisy, "ye cries wait! wait! Oh! dissembling, unstable *Argus*, ye call evil good and good evil; ye are traitors to the interests of the Great West, and strike, with suicidal hand, to destroy the brightest prospects of Missouri.

We call the attention of our readers to the care of Messrs. DIBBLE, WORKE & MOORE, in another column. Mr. John DONALSON, formerly of this place, is doing business for that house. He wishes "to be remembered kindly to his friends." If any of his acquaintances will call or send their bills to that house, they will be attended to in a liberal and satisfactory manner.

THE WESTERN INDUSTRIAL & CIVILIAN.—The August No. of this excellent Journal is on our table, filled with valuable statistics and highly important, useful and literary articles; among which we rejoice to see a well-tilled article on Agricultural Education, Geology of the Sierra Nevada, Valley of the Ohio, Commerce of the United States, and the Railroad system of Arkansas, &c., &c. The editors probe their subjects to the bottom; they touch with a strong hand and a far-seeing eye. We commend it to all as a high toned, solid work. It is published monthly, at the low price of Three Dollars per annum: By M. TAYLER & H. COHN, St. Louis.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE: Published weekly by ALLEN & CO., No. 189 Water street, New York.—Its Editors say—"Our paper will be furnished to subscribers for less than four cents a number, of 16 quarto pages, and to large clubs for less than two and a half cents. Every number will contain suggestions for the treatment of soils, crops, stock, &c., which will often be worth more to the reader than the cost of the paper for a year." From this work, the farmer can learn the progress of Agriculture all over the world.

Our thanks are due JOHN DONALSON, of New York, for the daily *Herald* and *Times*.

Mr. WILLIAM CARMIC, clerk of the firm STEESE, Honduras, has placed us under obligations to him, for river favors.

We are indebted to the gentlemanly, and ever obliging Clerks of the Banner, State, for many favors. The Banner State is one of the most pleasant to travel on, as well as to witness who have tried her, on the Missouri river; her officers are kind, and very polite.

We commend her to the travelling public.

The officers of the Polar Star know how to supply Editors with the latest news, as well as to accommodate passengers, and carry the horns.

The true DEMOCRATS of Missouri are in favor of the organization, and settlement of Nebraska, and the central route for the Pacific Railroad.

We learn verbally that Col. Fremont, has so far recovered as to be able to proceed with his exploring expedition.

Lecture on Music.

A public lecture will be given in the *Argus* of Cincinnati, on the 15th of October, evening, by Mr. W. L. Parsons, introductory to courses of lessons in the theory and practice of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Subject of Lecture.—"Some account of Ancient and Modern Music; advantages arising from the study of the former; and the importance as a branch of popular Education."

The intention is to form classes in which practical expositions of the delightful sciences will be given, adapted to begin on the 15th of October, and advanced studies in singing, composition, and education of the voice. Full particulars will be given on the night of the lecture. A numerous audience is requested.

Free admission to the Lecture.

We understand Mr. Patterson has been requested to Lecture in Liberty; he intends visiting Webster for the same purpose. We shall give a notice of his address in our next number, and hope on each occasion there will be as large an audience as the interest and importance of the subject demands.

The Report of an existing surplus in the American Treasury of twenty millions should not be understood as meaning a balance above all national indebtedness. The present debt of the United States government is sixty-one millions of dollars, for which sum Treasury notes, promising to pay the sum at different periods, with interest, are outstanding. It will be a happy day when all these are redeemed, and the national debt wholly extinguished. The present so-called surplus exists because none of the Treasury notes happen at this moment to be due.

Platte Argus and Pacific Railroad.

ENCOURAGING.—The capitalists of New York are disposed to invest their means in railroad to the Pacific. Hon. R. J. Walker, having resigned his post as Minister to China, is to proceed to England to negotiate for money to prosecute the great work. It is now understood that the road is to be made by private enterprise, aided, incidentally, by Government. The line will probably run from New York to Cincinnati, and St. Louis. From the latter point through Missouri to New Mexico, the head of Arkansas, or the South Pass. All natural obstacles will be overcome.

We are very anxious to see this enterprise started, and consider those enemies to who contend for a particular route, and pronounce all others as impracticable. We want the road whether demagogues succeed in riding it to Congress or not. The road will be more advantage to the people of this Union than all the demagogues that ever existed.—[Platte Argus].

Rather fast about the South Pass and head of the Arkansas. Read the extracts below, and see where that mammoth company have located their route. The *explanations* "we are very anxious to see this enterprise started," shows which way the wind blows, with the *Argus*. It is an undeniable fact that that company have adopted the Texas, El Paso and northern Mexico route.

The *Argus* further "considers those enemies to who contend for a particular route?" Does its reader know that this company have surveyed their route through Texas, this summer, while Col. BENTON's friends have been exploring the Central route, and that they are ready to operate on the next Congress, backed by \$100,000,000? With this project in view, the Mission to China divested itself of its original rights of the government of his Majesty the Sultan is therefore greatly grieved to see that this draft has not been taken into consideration. Although the draft, as written before us by the Sublime Porte, in order to be forwarded to Prince Menevendji has been used as a basis as regards the paragraph of the draft received from Vienna touching the religious privilege, the question has not been disengaged in this circle. Certain paragraphs, especially and incompatible with the said rights of the government of his Majesty the Sultan having been introduced, the Sublime Porte is again placed under the painful necessity of making some observations on this subject. The imperial government has for a long time past been accustomed to receive testimony from the high powers in its audience.

It is particularly grateful for so many states to be in good will which they have constantly received since the commencement of the present question. It is evident, therefore, that it must rest a fugitive on account of its particular respect for these powers, to hesitate on a point which has obtained their common consent.

But the government of his Majesty the Sultan, at which the commencement of the affair was

referred to a competent judge of questions relative to its rights and independence, unfortunately not having been consulted upon the composition of the new draft, is placed in a difficult position.

It may be said that the government of Russia also has not been consulted on the composition of this draft, but the rights to be defended are those of the Sublime Porte, and it is the Porte which will have to sign the note which will be given in relation to this. It belongs to the great Powers themselves, in the exercise of their acknowledged equity, to judge whether it is just to treat the two parties on an equal footing in this respect. It has in consequence been thought proper not to enlarge upon this point.

The Sublime Porte, wishing to give another

explanation of its particular regards for those whose signatures were affixed to that treaty of 1844, is ready—although the draft, it composed lately would naturally be preferred—to accept the draft of Vienna with the modifications it has made, and

see that the powers, which have always recognized the very commencement of the question of the rights of the imperial government, and made manifestations of their good feeling, will, appreciating these modifications, act accordingly.

His Majesty the Sultan having ordered me to communicate the above to your excellencies, as well as to the other representatives your colleagues, I acquit myself of this duty, and beg your excellency to receive on this occasion, &c., &c.

(Signed) RESHID.

The Very Latest.

THE CAZ REFUSES THE TURKISH NOTE.

We give the following important despatch from a second edition of the London *Times*, with a recommendation to receive with caution whatever is published exclusively in that paper and immediately preceding the sailing of a mail steamer for America:

"PARIS.—It was positively stated to day, Thurs. day, 12th, at the Russian Embassy at Paris, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to accept the modification.

It was added that when the Emperor

was informed that the Porte had modified the note of the Vienna conference before sending it,

he observed, in a tone of great indignation,

that he would make no concessions for the ex-

press purpose of meeting the wishes of the Euro-

pean Powers but he would not humiliate himself

in the eyes of the world by yielding to propo-

sitions prodded directly from the Sultan."

It was also asserted that Napoleon had stated

that he would not go to war at present, in the

present scarcity of food among his people.

Correspondence of the Industrial Luminary.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

This Territory, at the present time, seems to

claim the attention of a large portion of the peo-

ple of the States. The interest taken in this sub-

ject is caused from various objects. Some hoping

to better themselves and families by emigrating,

cheap home, and other means to qualify a rest-

ing and rousing disposition, without thinking for

a moment of the justness of the present inhabitants

of the Territory. A portion of the Indians in

habiting that country—particularly those on the

borders—are beginning to make considerable ad-

vances toward civilization; many of them have

good farms, houses and orchards, and are living

pleasantly, particularly the Wyandots and Shaw-

nees, and a few of the Delawares. Now, offer

those people money, and, by so doing, influence

them to sell all their lands and move back, they

will be ruined people. Rather organize the

Territory into a Territorial Government and per-

mit the White to settle on the lands not ap-

pointed to any Indian tribe, and bring them into

close proximity with the Whites as possible; and

by so doing, will you compel them to adopt the

customs, habits and laws of the White man. A

great many of our people revolt at the idea of

amalgamating or mixing the blood by an inter-

change of marriage; but mark it such has to be

and will be done, and it is the only way the Indians

will ever be thoroughly civilized. You may send

Missionaries from the East, West, North and South to preach to, and teach them, and when

they shall have finished their labors, they will still

be Indians, and ever will—they will get their

whisky, collet, together—men and women—drink

and carouse all night and sleep all day. But you

say they are not ready for law! They never will

be, so long as they are kept on the outside. But

you say they have treaties inhibiting the govern-

ment of any State or Territory passing any law

over them. But, I repeat, let the Whites settle on

them right, and we will take care of them.

But to fortify by new ties the religious identity

already existing between a great community of

the subjects of the Sublime Porte and a foreign

power, to give to the government of Russia a mo-

ture to exercise a right of surveillance, and inter-

ference in such matters, would be in some sort, to

enable the Porte to protect the Christian religion.

The paragraphs that the Sublime Porte might

have regard to religious privileges, inserted in the

note he will sign, ought, as it has always been

declared either verbally or in writing, to express

nothing but assurances calculated to banish the

doubt put forward by the government of Russia,

and which have formed the subject of these dis-

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New Goods.

WE are now receiving and opening a large, well selected and very desirable stock of Fall and Winter Goods, at very low prices. We are sure we are always in a position to meet the wants of our customers and friends. We met not say we have the largest stock in town, for others have said they have, and it would not look well if we said we had. We bought our stock in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and that consequently we can sell them lower than any one else. But this we do say, that we intend to sell as low as the lowest. We have a large stock of old friends, which we have been serving long, to give a call before purchasing, as we have plenty of Goods, and we intent to sell them. We pay cash or goods for all kinds of country produce, at the sign of the "Cheapest Store in Town." — W. C. HEMINGTON.

Open! Open!

THERE are in my possession in Kansas, two sets of oxen, rescued from the Missouri River on the 27 September last, of the following description, to-wit a red and a red brindle, both five years old, marked with a crop off the right and an under bit of the left ear, and other ticks red and white. The oxen are in good condition, and are to be sold at all times to undertake and accomplish all jobs in this line in the latest and most fashionable style, and at the lowest prices.

HOUSE-CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

Being a practical architect, and having in his power a good judgment, he can estimate the cost of any building, and at the lowest prices.

WASHING MACHINES.

He is also manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand a good supply of the latest improved washing machines, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

He is also manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand a good supply of the latest improved washing machines, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of the State of Josephine, will apply at the office of the Probate Court of the Plain County Probate Court for a final settlement of his administration on said estate, sep 13 J. F. BROADHURST, Adm'r.

To Rent.

PRIVATE business compelling me to retire, now offer for rent my large brick tawson on main street, in the town of Parkville, it has nine rooms, two halls and a good cellar. Said house is well adapted for a school, and is the most eligible house in town. I will rent it for any good man for the sum of two hundred dollars per annum. — J. F. BROADHURST, Adm'r.

FRANCIS BROWN, Jr.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE, TUESDAY, OCT. 11, '53.

AGRICULTURAL.

Time to Sow Timothy.

Mr. ROB. DREMAN, informs us that he sows about the first of September, and never fails to have at least two tons to the acre—first crop. He plows up when it is dry, and sows and braces in the seed in the dust. This kills the weeds, and when the fall rains come, the grass springs up finely. He sows nothing else with it. This is an encouragement for our farmers to raise more Timothy, as a colt raised on hay will bring \$10 more in the Eastern markets than one raised on corn; besides it is much cheaper provider.

HORTICULTURE.

Address of Rev. E. H. Chapin.

Rev. Mr. Chapin, having recently delivered an eloquent address to the company assembled at the meeting of the Horticultural Society. After a few preliminary observations, he said, "The fact that we are an intensely practical people is one which is matter either of reproach or of compliment, according to the critic's point of view. It is a national characteristic in the position of our horticulture. Thrown recently upon a primal soil, we had in man's respects a natural world of civilization to perform. We have been obliged to fall forests, to clear farms, to bridge rivers, and to build cities; and then, when we had acquired a position among the nations of the earth, and were casting about for a method for employing our energies, the wonderful discoveries of science of steam and electricity were set in play, challenging our youth and employing our vast resources and our world-wide facilities. One, too, will be easily tempted to overlook the material absorption in the wonder of the achievement; for, though the theme is a old one, it brings back as new and fresh this great result, which, in its accomplishment excels the failed achievement of old, when we consider how rapidly a great people has covered the continent, and how soon the wilderness has blossomed into a city, and insignificant sapors, that were, now shadow over, have with their walls, and enclose the compass of the globe in a chain of ships. [Cheers.] To look at this great City alone, which, in the measurement of a historian, but yesterday a free silence beside the gates of the sea, now, with cosmopolitan life, thrown out its wings, and the nations of the earth house it was prepared from the roots of the common burdock. The tender roots are gathered, washed, scraped, cut into small pieces of the size of a common coffee kernel, and then burned, and afterwards ground when wanted, and treated just like common coffee. A less quantity is required than of coffee. To us there was a little peculiarity in the taste, but we were assured by our friends who are good judges that after a little time this peculiar taste would be entirely removed, and that the Old Java. The trouble of preparing the roots makes this less convenient than the common coffee; but it is claimed that it is less narcotic, and that it is peculiarly adapted to keeping the blood pure, and the digestive organs in good tone. How this may be do not know, but we have long known that a tea made by soaking the unburned burdock root in cold water is an excellent remedy for boils and other eruptions of the skin.

BURDOCK COFFEE.—At the breakfast-table of a friend a few mornings since, we were reminded by his wife that we had not as yet to a new and to our unaccustomed taste a very fine kind of home-made coffee. We learned from the good housewife that it was prepared from the roots of the common burdock. The tender roots are gathered, washed, scraped, cut into small pieces of the size of a common coffee kernel, and then burned, and afterwards ground when wanted, and treated just like common coffee. A less quantity is required than of coffee. To us there was a little peculiarity in the taste, but we were assured by our friends who are good judges that after a little time this peculiar taste would be entirely removed, and that the Old Java. The trouble of preparing the roots makes this less convenient than the common coffee; but it is claimed that it is less narcotic, and that it is peculiarly adapted to keeping the blood pure, and the digestive organs in good tone. How this may be do not know, but we have long known that a tea made by soaking the unburned burdock root in cold water is an excellent remedy for boils and other eruptions of the skin.

TO GET RID OF COOKROACHES.—The editor of the *Bucks County Intelligencer* supplies us with the following valuable information: He says: Many housekeepers are grievously annoyed by these troublesome creatures, and vain try various methods for their extermination. A few days ago, General Rogers invited us in, to see how he manages them. He had a washtub (of crockery ware), a fourth part filled with water, well sweetened with molasses, in which, during the night, some hundreds, perhaps thousands, cockroaches had been drowned, by covering up a stick laid upon the edge of the basin, so that those into the liquid became unable to crawl upon the glazed sides and get out again. He informs us that the number he had caught in this way would scarcely be credited. It is a simple contrivance. Try it.

Boil YOUR MOLASSES.—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a great improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much in this way for cooking, it will be well to prepare on two gallons in this way at a time.

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.—Do our readers know how to dry peaches? Take those of the best quality, just as ripe as you can get, eat, have them, remove the stones, and sprinkle over them, a little nice sugar dry them in a bright oven after the heat is off, and when they are half dried, if you will permit him, like Adam, in the cool of the evening, to walk in the garden with his God. [Cheers.] There is a solemn power in this culture, that the moment you infuse it into the soul, you add to the beauty and moral culture of the soul. There is, moreover, a resistive power in it; you can't get it out of your system, and when you come to the real root of the peach, you find that the only effectual restraint at the commencement, is to cultivate the mind and purify the existing results with a beautiful idea, and by doing this as is accomplished, by means of such instruction as the teacher, you do more for the protection and security of your soul, than if you were to draw round the City a cordon of police. [Cheers.] The most difficult thing to be done in this world is to educate not only in A. S. and C. but in those syllables and words of that language which are to be found scattered in the parables of fruits and flowers. Then, too, they have their suggestive influence, and in this they have more powerful expression to my mind, and a more potent charm in the city than in the country. It is true that we cannot improve upon nature; when we attempt to we generally fail; but still the very contrast serves to enhance the effect. How beautiful, how startling, how fresh does this render the simple root and the green leaf. What was it that the beautiful soul of Phisichal induced the powerful effect upon the captive's mind? It was not the plank that grew up between the chinks of the prison, but the singular contrast presented by its putting forth its peaceful unfolding, its tiny leaves in a spot which presented to Phisichal so singular a contrast. Flowers may have a more practical use in the country but in the city they are singularly suggestive of a most beautiful effect. To a child for instance who has been grown amid the heats of the dusty city, how beautiful a lesson does there come from the alpaca book which is unfolded to his mind in each opening flower! Again—what a lesson of nature's history, and of the Divine Wisdom, is shown to the man who has been brought up in the populous of city, and has scarcely been able to discern the stars of the heavens, through the murky atmosphere that surround his dwelling! And oh, who

I think of the pleasure which is caused to the heart of the poor emigrants by the generous plant, or the box of cinnamon on the hill of her garden window, bringing back, it may be remembrances of green fields and sunny slopes in days gone by. I can imagine to myself her soul, preserved in innocence purity, by the remembrances so called back, and telling that the same Providence who is so minute in its manifestations to a little plant, of a certainty also watches over the weary eye of the hoary heart of the children of humanity. [Cheers.] I therefore call upon you to second the generous efforts of those who are giving their generous, because gratuitous, efforts to educate the public mind in this direction; and I hope that the rich will bear how cheaply they can earn for themselves a glorious immortality, not by encroaching great mansions of marble and brick, but by doing something that will touch the hearts of the people long after they are dead. [Cheers.] I the more approve of the cultivation of the education which is derived from the flowers, for the reason that the feelings which they suggest are of an unworthy and supernatural. God would seem to have bestowed upon man two gifts which predominantly partake of the Divine spirit: Music which seems to have been born Jess of earth, and of heaven, as though it had lingered near the gates of Paradise long after man had driven out of and flowers, which, though born of earth, have less of earth than any other of her productions and which, if any of her works be carried into the realms above, I can without difficulty conceive will be found lining the banks of the river of Life. [Cheers.] Flowers which no situation or circumstance of life are ever incongruous, but always appropriate; the fitting ornaments to adorn with a garland the brows of youth; appropriate decorations for the marriage festival, and not incongruous accompaniments to the sick room, crowning, too, the forehead of the dead, not inappropriate even when standing side by side with old age, when their very freshness contrasts with the wrinkles of years—when they are suggestive and symbolic of the soul's perpetuity, the inward blessings of immortality, the amaranthine crown for us in the present we feel that the soul shall drop as a withered calyx, the soft soul go forth like a ripened seed.

BURDOCK COFFEE.—At the breakfast-table of a friend a few mornings since, we were reminded by his wife that we had not as yet to a new and to our unaccustomed taste a very fine kind of home-made coffee. We learned from the good housewife that it was prepared from the roots of the common burdock. The tender roots are gathered, washed, scraped, cut into small pieces of the size of a common coffee kernel, and then burned, and afterwards ground when wanted, and treated just like common coffee. A less quantity is required than of coffee. To us there was a little peculiarity in the taste, but we were assured by our friends who are good judges that after a little time this peculiar taste would be entirely removed, and that the Old Java. The trouble of preparing the roots makes this less convenient than the common coffee; but it is claimed that it is less narcotic, and that it is peculiarly adapted to keeping the blood pure, and the digestive organs in good tone. How this may be do not know, but we have long known that a tea made by soaking the unburned burdock root in cold water is an excellent remedy for boils and other eruptions of the skin.

The People's Furniture Hall.—**PARK & ASHLEY—PARKVILLE, MO.** This Hall is situated in the rear of the Furniture, which has been selected with particular reference to the Country Trade, and consists in part of the following articles:

Marble Top Dress Bureaus;
Plain Mahogany Bureaus;
Walnut Veneered Bureaus;
Satinwood—selected;
Wardrobes—varied;
Secretaries—very neat;
Book Cases—approved style;
Cupboards—single or double;
Showers Bathes—plain;
Tables of every kind;
Washstands—of the best materials;
Commodes one and two drawer Stands;
Marble Top Dining Room Fall Leaf
Tables—six side Chairs;
4 door Banister back;
3 door Sealior " "
4 door Boston " "
2 door painted " "
2 painted Commode Seats "
2 painted Grecian " "
2 wood seat Rockers "
4 door Children's Chairs—selected;
1 door Tinsel, of the best quality;
Sewing Boxes;
Cottage Bedsteads;
Messes Bedsteads;
Common Bedsteads of every description;
Com sea seat back Rockers;
Spring seats;

And many other articles in this line. We intend to keep our stock full and complete, by constantly ordering such articles as are in demand, and the public will thus be enabled to obtain any article they may desire at our Ware House.

The Furniture are situated in Park's Stone building Water street, East of the branch.

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.—PARKVILLE, Mo. **Prentiss & Elgin.** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PAPER, FURNERY, &c. &c.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, suited to the wants of the open country, and of the "best" quality, always ordering the "best" in the market afford.

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And oh, who

think of the pleasure which is caused to the heart of the poor emigrants by the generous plant, or the box of cinnamon on the hill of her garden window, bringing back, it may be remembrances of green fields and sunny slopes in days gone by. I can imagine to myself her soul, preserved in innocence purity, by the remembrances so called back, and telling that the same Providence who is so minute in its manifestations to a little plant, of a certainty also watches over the weary eye of the hoary heart of the children of humanity. [Cheers.] I therefore call upon you to second the generous efforts of those who are giving their generous, because gratuitous, efforts to educate the public mind in this direction; and I hope that the rich will bear how cheaply they can earn for themselves a glorious immortality, not by encroaching great mansions of marble and brick, but by doing something that will touch the hearts of the people long after they are dead. [Cheers.]

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